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PUBLICATIONS, 20:28 06/08/2019

Slivko case: folk hero and maniac

STORY: RAPSI POST-REPORTAGE

Tags: Attempted murder , Sexual crimes , Murder , Russia

In the new series of materials of the Post-Reportage project, attention will be paid not to the reconstruction of historically important trials, but to the difficulties that the investigation had to face in identifying socially dangerous criminals.

We will focus on the maniacs, who looked like respectable citizens, led a quiet life and, thanks to their socially useful activities, could in no way arouse the suspicions of others. You can learn from the post-reportage materials what helped investigators and prosecutors with a good reputation to identify the criminal.

Anatoly Slivko, member of the CPSU, honored teacher of the RSFSR (an exceptional case when this title was received by a person without a higher education and who did not even teach at school), shock worker of communist labor, deputy of the Nevinnomyssk city council, master of sports in mountain tourism, winner of a number of awards for cinema and photographic work, convicted of murdering seven boys, as well as torturing at least 43 more children from 1964 to 1985.

Drummer, teacher, urban heritage

Anatoly Slivko was born in Dagestan in 1938, having received a birth injury due to strangulation by the umbilical cord. In the 50s, together with his parents, he moved to Nevinnomyssk, where he raised rabbits and, on the whole, spent the most ordinary childhood with a housewife mother and an employee father.

At the age of 21, he was drafted into the Far Eastern Fleet, where Slivko rose to command of a unit, receiving regular promotions for exemplary service. There he became a member of the CPSU.

In 1963 he graduated from the Chemical Technology College, but never received a higher education. He moved to Nevinnomyssk, where he got a job as a station wagon operator at a chemical plant, worked hard, overfulfilled the plan, and received the title of shock worker.

Slivko was actively involved in social activities, incl. counselor at school, was the author of educational articles in newspapers, spoke to schoolchildren, and then began to organize trips for them.

Extracurricular activities with schoolchildren of Slivko received such enthusiastic responses from children and their parents that a separate room was allocated for the newly formed tourist club "Romantic" free of charge. After part of the building burned down due to the fault of a schoolboy, Slivko was given a new building, where he organized a new club - "Through the Rivers, Mountains and Valleys" ("CherGiD").

The tourist club conducted large-scale search work in places of military glory, the defense of the Caucasus. CheRGid had its own museum with cartridge cases, helmets, documents, personal belongings of soldiers collected during campaigns and expeditions. Members of the club recall how they installed a commemorative plate at the site of the battles, lifting it high into the mountains on their own.

Slivko could well become an example for a systemic imitation. He independently built his own pedagogical system. The club had features of elitism: it was accepted after a check and a certain ritual. Membership in it was built on a hierarchical system: the honorary Council of Instructors consisted of schoolchildren who had made several successful trips; besides them there were so-called. trainees, newcomers, full members and so on. Slivko was helped by 4-5 tenth-graders who visited the club before.

To move up this hierarchy, children needed to earn points, which were awarded for good deeds and removed for infractions. A tourist who scored 1000 negative points was expelled from the club forever. For special heroism one could become close to Slivko (this fact will be important in organizing crimes).

"I really wanted to go camping, although I was a little scared, because ... I could not calculate my strength. And here we are in a long chain - with bags in our hands due to the lack of backpacks - we wander along the coast of the Kuban towards Konnaya Balka. I am already exhausted from the three-hour walk, and warm clothes, and a heavy bag. Gradually I find myself closer to the tail of the column, as a boy comes up to me and asks me to give him my bag. I am surprised, even offended - what am I, the worst? I'm not hard! The guy tells me in a whisper that he has already been guilty and has earned a hundred negative points, and helping a friend write off half the fine for him ...

Two years later, when we saw off this boy to the army, he said that he then sent him to help me Slivko, as he noticed that I was already exhausted. The boy did not have penalty points, but in order not to offend me, Slivko ordered me to say that they were. We all then constantly encountered such help, sparing the vanity of a teenager. And the motto is "One for all, and all for one!" was not an empty phrase," describes the structure of Slivko's pedagogical work in her memoirs of a member of the club, Tatyana Khozhan.

Shortly before the creation of the club, perhaps the key event in the life of the future killer took place. He himself describes it this way:

"The feeling of attraction to boys first arose in 1961, after I became an eyewitness to a traffic accident in which a boy of 13-14 years old died. He was in a school uniform with a tie, a white shirt and new black shoes. There was a lot of blood, gasoline spread on the asphalt. I suddenly had a feeling, a desire ... to make him feel bad, hurt. This feeling haunted me constantly, and I was forced to leave the Far East, where I lived then. After the move, this desire disappeared, but after 5-6 months this attraction arose again and pursued constantly ... "

Torturer, maniac, murderer

After demobilization, Slivko was awarded a movie camera for excellent service in the Navy. It is she who will become the key link in his crimes and the source of the main evidence of guilt.

In June 1963, Slivko persuaded a fifth-grader to take part in filming. In the forest, he imitated the game of partisans, subjecting the boy to various trials (tied to a tree, hurt) and fixing them on film. From violent actions Slivko was stopped by the fear of the child's complaint to his parents.

After that, he began to methodically look for a way to realize desires without consequences for himself. From a medical textbook, Slivko learned the concept of "retrograde amnesia" - loss of memory for events preceding a traumatic brain injury or strangulation.

On June 2, 1964, Slivko tried to achieve "retrograde amnesia": in the course of strangling the boy, he performed fetishistic sexual acts. Upon regaining consciousness, the child did not remember anything.

A few months later, Slivko committed his first murder. He convinced the 15-year-old street kid that he was preparing a dissertation on the limits of human capabilities. The teenager agreed to take part in the experiments. Slivko did not calculate the time, and the boy suffocated in the noose. Realizing that the test subject had died, the killer dismembered the corpse and threw it into the river.

In 1966, Slivko became the director of the CheRGid children's and youth tourist club. The club was extremely popular among teenagers, with more than a thousand children participating in camping trips every year. Parents brought future victims to Slivko in order to "protect them from the influence of the street." The counselor became the hero of meetings of district committees, in GorONO and KraiONO. She wrote about him in the all-Union press and was invited to broadcasts on All-Union radio. About 30 articles have been published with his name.

In 1967 Slivko got married and had two sons. And ten years later, despite the lack of a pedagogical (like any other higher) education, he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR. Slivko's film and photographic works received various awards.

Even after it became known about the atrocities of the city hero, a member of his club Khozhan wrote: "And yet, the seeds of kindness lay in good soil: a lot of guys for whom the school predicted prison and drunkenness became wonderful people, excellent family men thanks to the tourist club, where the motto "one for all, and all for one" was not an empty phrase.

On November 14, 1973, Slivko killed 15-year-old Alexander Nesmeyanov. A criminal case was initiated into the disappearance of the boy. The version of the investigation was even the kidnapping of the boy by gypsies. Having bypassed all instances, the mother came for advice and help to Slivko. The killer teacher organized a search in the forests, gave the police fresh high-quality photographs of his victim, and even put forward versions. As a result, the investigation was suspended.

A few days after the Nesmeyanov case was closed, Slivko killed his third victim, 11-year-old Andrey Pogasyan. The belongings of a fifth grader were found on the banks of the Kuban River. Witnesses for the first time said that the victim was going to "film shooting", for the same reason he asked to buy new swimming trunks for his mother. However, investigations to establish the identity of the film enthusiast were not carried out. Slivko again helped the police with the search for his victim and provided photographs.

Over the next five years, Slivko turned from a murderer into a master of torture. He actively conducted cruel experiments on schoolchildren. First, he gave them a leaflet to read with an explanation of the meaning of "experience" ("Dear friend! You are going on a kind of feat ..."). He took a non-disclosure agreement. After that, he hung his pupils, strangled them, put a gas mask or a plastic bag on their heads, used ether, etc. All this was recorded on film, photographic film and in a notebook. His victims were more than 40 boys under the age of 16, some of them became disabled.

In 1980, Slivko killed 13-year-old Sergei Fatnev. The search for the boy was also unsuccessful and the case was closed. And on July 23, 1985, he committed his last murder - 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov. The murderer was caught by the boy's boasting to his neighbor that he was going to a meeting with the head of the CheRGiD club, who promised to photograph him for the magazine.

Process. Sentence

For a long time, the missing boys were not even considered victims of the killer. An accident was considered the most probable. For more than 10 years, the head of the city police did not take action on the fact of the disappearance of children of the same age (later he was removed from his post for negligence).

Only at the end of 1985, the assistant prosecutor of the city of Nevinnomyssk, Tamara Languyeva, first noticed that all the missing people attended the CheRGiD club - the pride of the city.

First of all, she interviewed friends and acquaintances of the last victim, from whom she heard about the medical experiments of the head of the club. Nevertheless, the assistant prosecutor did not manage to find out the details from the children. Only one student let slip, who admitted that Slivko hung him in a noose, after which he lost consciousness.

The prosecutor of Nevinnomyssk tried to stop the investigation initiated by Langueva - Slivko seemed to be too respected a person, he had too high a reputation in the city, he did too much good for children. However, after the testimony of several more boys about their participation in the experiments, the prosecutor signed a search warrant in the CheRGiD premises and in Slivko's apartment. This was facilitated by the absence of other suspects.

Slivko had a lot of well-wishers and intercessors also among those in power: in the district committee of the party, in the city committee, in the regional committee. The activities of "CherGiDa" brought good political dividends to local governing bodies. In particular, the third secretary of the city party committee, Kostina, helped him with buses, with equipment, with premises, and so on. It was she who insisted on presenting Slivko with the title of honorary teacher allocated for the city. After the trial of the killer, Kostina committed suicide.

On the evening of December 28, 1985, policemen came to CheRGiD. They almost finished the search, not finding anything suspicious, and only at the last moment one of the policemen saw a door with a sign "Do not climb in - they will kill you!"

Behind the door was a photo lab, where they found photographs depicting bound and dismembered children, as well as hundreds of meters of film with scenes of torture, murder and dismemberment captured on it. And other physical evidence. On some recordings, Slivko got into the frame along with the hanged boy, this did not allow him to refuse involvement in the murders.

Nevertheless, even after such unequivocal signs of Slivko's guilt, his former and current pupils, their parents, came to the police. They were all absolutely sure that a man who loved children so much could not be a murderer. One of the women who was fiercely defending Slivko's innocence had a heart attack when her son confessed that he had also been subjected to his experiments.

"In 1985-86, there was no place in the city, no matter where they said what an extraordinary person A.E. Slivko was. How many children who were given a severe diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases by doctors became full-fledged and healthy after two or three years of trips with the CheRGiD club, Khozhan writes.

In June 1986, a trial was held, closed to outsiders and the mothers of the victims. During the meeting, Slivko said that as a result of experiments, he brought the period of suffocation for the boys to 9 minutes, when the child could still be revived. He also admitted that he sometimes wanted to kill his eldest son.

The process went quickly. Direct evidence was sufficient for a definite charge. When they were demonstrated, people became ill, they were taken out of the courtroom to ambulances. The accused cried all the time, asked for forgiveness from the court, the public, the parents of the dead children and his pupils, and showed remorse.

Slivko was found sane, guilty of seven murders and sentenced to death. The lawyer drafted a petition for clemency, a petition for a re-examination, thanks to which the execution of the sentence was delayed for three years. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR refused to pardon and Slivko was in solitary confinement until the execution. On September 16, 1989, he was shot.

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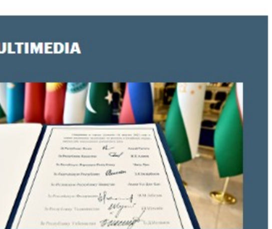

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Phototape : "Personnel is our everything." Photo feed from the SPBILF session

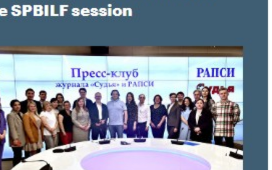

Photo feed : The meeting of the press club of RAPSI and the magazine "Judge" took place in Moscow

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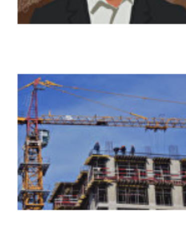


Google failed to challenge the turnover fine of 21 billion rubles

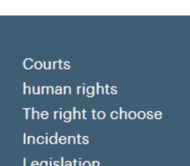
The Tagansky Court of Moscow has upheld a fine of 21 billion rubles imposed on Google for repeatedly refusing to remove information prohibited by Russian law, the press service of the court told RAPSI.

16:36 09.09.2022

Arbitration declared bankrupt the developer of supercomputers Opanasenko

The Moscow Arbitration Court declared bankrupt and introduced the procedure for the sale of the property of the CEO and shareholder of JSC T-Platforms Vsevolod Opanasenko, according to the materials of the court.

18:08 09.09.2022



The Supreme Court clarified in which order the requirements of a citizen-investor are included

In a situation where a citizen acquires a significant number of apartments for investment purposes, his claims against a developer in bankruptcy are not subject to priority satisfaction. The courts need to qualify the debt to him in such a way as if the owner of the claim against the developer was a legal entity engaged in entrepreneurial activities, and settlements with which, by virtue of subparagraph 4 of paragraph 1 of Article 201.9 of the Bankruptcy Law, are carried out in the fourth place.

10:10 09.09.2022

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